

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1810.

[NUMBER 1275.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two Dollars per an-
num, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS,
if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the
Editor must be paid, or they will not be
attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old
stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

Just Published
AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY
GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar,
in which the whole structure and essential
principles of that most copious Language,
according to the most approved modern stan-
dards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited,
and explained in a manner intelligible to the
weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

JOSEPH H. HAWKINS

WILL hereafter Practice Law in the Mont-
gomery Circuit Court.

March 13, 1810.

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
will punctually attend the courts of Fayette,
Woodford and Scott. He resides in the upper
corner house of the row fronting the south east
end of the Court House, at Lexington.

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF
FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.

March 3d, 1810.

DOCTOR BARRY

Has resumed the practice of Medicine in
Lexington and its vicinity. He will be found at
the Kentucky Hotel.

March 12th, 1810.

FOR RENT.

TWO ROOMS on the second floor, with a
large garret over the whole, and cellar kitchen.
They lay over the store now occupied by James
Coleman, opposite the market house—for terms
apply to.

GEO. ANDERSON.

Lexington, May 21st, 1810.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

SIX YOKE OF OXEN.—Apply to
JOHN JORDAN, Jr.

WILLIAM T. BARRY

INFORMS his clients that his office is remov-
ed to a brick house at the intersection of
Mulberry and Short streets.

tf

Lexington 6th April, 1810.

EXCHANGE. A two story Brick House
and Lot of ground on Main street, for
LAND, within one or two miles of this town.—
Enquire of the printer.

Lexington, April 17th, 1810.

FOR SALE.

I WISH to dispose of my HOUSE &
LOT on High street—the lot 99 feet front-
ing high and water streets, and upwards of 200
feet deep: I would take land within a few miles
of Lexington, in part payment.

JOHN HULL.

Lexington, 28th April, 1810.

MRS. LUCAS
HAS REMOVED HER
MILINERY STORE

TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Thom-
as I. Garrett, two doors below the Re-
porter printing office, and has just received from
Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of the
most FASHIONABLE MILINERY.

Lexington, April 7, 1810.

FOR SALE.

TWO Tracts of Land lying in Campbell
county, one a half mile, the other a mile from
the Ohio river; about thirty acres cleared on
each tract, with good log cabins, out houses,
springs of water which never fail; the whole
land of the first quality—title in fee simple will
be made. Whiskey, flour, country linen, horses
or negroes taken in payment.

For further information, apply to William
Perry, living in Columbia, one mile from the
land.

tf

March 13, 1810.

I WILL sell my two story BRICK HOUSE
and KITCHEN; the house 25 feet in front, by
28 back, and the lot 48 feet in front, running 15
poles to water street, with a small tanyard and
mill house. Also a frame 15 feet square, a
pump and good water—it lies on main street,
adjoining Parish and Hanson's cotton and wool
factory. I will take for pay some cash, rope
yarns, smith work, baling cloth, a black boy
and girl.

ANDW. BIGGS.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE,
LYING two and a half miles from Lexing-
ton, between Henry's mill and Russell's
roads, adjoining the farm of Maddox Fisher,
consisting about eighty-seven acres, thirty
of which are cleared, and in a handsome state for
cultivation; the uncleared part is well timbered,
the whole lies well and plentifully watered. It
is presumed any person wishing to purchase,
will examine the premises—particulars made
known on application to me.

WILLIAM SMITH.

May 29, 1810.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
JESSAMINE Circuit, Set.

JOHN LOWRY complainant,
against
WILLIAM M. MURTRY &
EVAN FRANCIS defendants.

THIS day came the defendant Fran-
cis by his counsel, and on motion of the
said defendant, leave is given him to amend his
answer, by filing interrogatories against the de-
fendant M. Murtry, which is done accordingly;
and on motion of the said defendant Francis, &
it appearing to the satisfaction of this court
that the defendant M. Murtry is not an inhabit-
ant of this commonwealth, it is ordered by the
court that unless the said defendant does appear
here on the third day of our next July term, and
answer interrogatories contained in the defend-
ant's amended answer that the same shall be
taken as confessed against him, and it is further
ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in
some authorized newspaper of this state, accord-
ing to law.

A copy—teste,
SAMUEL H. WOODSON, Clk.

Bourbon Circuit Court, May Term, 1810.
William Lindsay compl't to attach 300 acres
against Joseph Thornton & Wil- land in Bourbon
liam Byrd, defts. county, in the bill
mentioned.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their ap-
pearance herein agreeable to the act of assem-
bly and rules of this court, and it appearing to
the satisfaction of the court, that they are not in-
habitants of this commonwealth; on the motion
of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered
that the said defendants do appear here on the
third day of our next August term, and answer
the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this
order be published in some authorized paper
eight weeks successively.

A copy—attest,
THO. ARNOLD, Clk.

WANTED,

TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS
TOBACCO

AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS
WHISKEY,

For which the highest going price will be given.
Halstead & Maglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on
the waters of Green river, in Green county,
containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton
will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.
Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado
and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality
—6 barrels Tanneis Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof
Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000
gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold
low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60
days.

Also Trunks of every size and description,
with any kind of Covering: Carpenter's and
Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and sin-
gle, with prickers and templates, Grooving Plains
with and without arms, different sizes, com-
plete sets of Bench Plains, single and double
ironed, Hollows and Rounds, Moulding Plains
of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Halstead & Maglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

ABNER LEGRAND

Has just received from Philadelphia,
A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
GOODS,

WHICH HE OFFERS VERY LOW

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

tf

Lexington, December 25, 1809.

THE subscriber who has been many
years a teacher of languages and mathe-
matics, wish to purchase in the state of Ken-
tucky, to which he proposes moving, a small
well improved farm in a genteel populous neigh-
bourhood, where permanent employment may
be expected. He wishes to live in the country,
and proposes, assisted by his daughters, who
can teach needle work, grammar, geography
&c. to teach the children of both sexes in his
neighbourhood. In addition to many useful &
ornamental branches of education, young ladies
will be instructed in the culture of silk, if mul-
berry trees are to be found in the neighbourhood.
Those who may be interested, are requested to
direct him post paid at Limestone, where he
proposes to call on his way down the river.

THOS. GLISSON.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that
those Stables are now occupied by the subscri-
ber, who begs leave to assure them that he will
at all times pay the most strict attention to hor-
ses left in his care—His extensive knowledge
and known skill in horses, are sufficient to en-
sure him the esteem of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main street, corner of Lime-
stone street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his
old stand, where every exertion shall be used
to accommodate those who please to call on
him.

January 20, 1809.

FOR SALE.

AVAILABLE and WELL IMPROVED FARM,
LYING on Henry's mill road, only four
miles from Lexington, containing 150
acres of first rate land well timbered, and plen-
tifully watered. The improvements on this farm
are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large
and commodious dwelling house, and every re-
quisite out building—a good still house, barn,
stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and
abundance. About seventy acres of the land
cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation.
A further description is deemed unnecessary, as
it is presumed the land will be viewed by those
wishing to purchase.

A general warranty deed will be made the
purchaser, and possession had the first of Janu-
ary next. Application to be made to the sub-
scriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

June 4th, 1810.

COME all you lovers of good stones,
Aloft your buildings raise,
Come unto me to purchase them,
And I will you all praise.

Good stone I always have on hand,
Suppl'd you all can be,
However great be your demand;
Come friends, come unto me.

I have dug wells, you all do know,
I can good water find,
In spite of patent laws I'll show
For nought I will be kind.

In all the branches of my trade,
So punctual I will be
It never shall by one be said
"Old Shaw, has cheated me."

JOHN R. SHAW,

Electronist, Well-Digger,

And Stone Quarrier.

LEXINGTON, April 9, 1810.

FANCY CHAIRS.

WILLIAM CHALLEN respectfully in-
forms the public, that he has commenced the
FANCY CHAIR making business, in the
house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston,
on Main street, three doors below Main Cross
street, where he will carry on the above busi-
ness with neatness and taste—he flatters him-
self that from the long experience that he has
had both in London and New York, that his work
will please those whomay call on him. He has
on hand and makes Black and Gold—White &
do.—Brown and do.—Green and do.—Coque-
lico and do.—Bamboo &c. likewise Seetees to
match any of the above descriptions, all of which
will be made in the neatest fashions and highly
varnished which can be packed to send to any
part of the state, without injuring. He likewise
makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be
thickly received and attended to with punctu-
ality and dispatch, and his prices made reason-
able.

May 8th, 1809.

N.B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all
kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding ex-
ecuted with neatness.



STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTO-
RY OF THE SUBSCRIBER;

WHO has by the late arrivals received a
large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has
engaged from the Eastward, some of the first
workmen in his line of business, from which cir-
cumstance he can with full confidence assure
his friends and the public, that any work done
by him will be executed in a superior manner,
to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL.

N.B. Persons owing the firm of Fisfel &
Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or
they will after this notice, (if not attended to)
be forced.

tf

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.

GRATEFUL for the encouragement
hitherto received, and solicited for its contin-
uance, Mrs. Lockwood presents her acknowl-
edgements to her friends, and informs them that
the public, that her Academy is open for the re-
ception of young ladies either as boarders or day
scholars.

From the liberal patronage she has received,
during her residence in Lexington, she has been
induced to conclude her method beneficial—
She therefore deems it only necessary to assure
those who may honor her with their confidence
that her most strenuous exertions shall not be
wanting to render them every satisfaction.

* * Her terms continue as heretofore.

Lexington April 16th, 1810. (4103w)

LEXINGTON, MAY 7th, 1810.

JEREMIAH NEAVE

Has received an additional assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
TEAS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
QUEEN'S WARE & GLASS,
STATIONERY,
PRIME COTTON as usual,
BOOT LEGS & CALF SKINS,
CURRIER'S OIL &c. &c.

COUNTRY LINEN received in exchange
for merchandise.

WEBER'S BATH HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of
this place, that those Baths have been put into
complete order, and are now in a proper situa-
tion for the accommodation of such as wish to
use them, both ladies and gentlemen. Female
servants are provided, and every thing will be
conducted in the most genteel and satisfactory
manner.

Gentlemen and ladies who wish to continue
the bath, may purchase six tickets for one dol-
lar—otherwise a single bath will be 25 cents.

J. J. SHEDEL.

Lexington, 7th May, 1810.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM G. THOMPSON has a quanti-
ty of SADDLERS' WHITE WELTING
LEATHER on hand, which he will sell low for
cash.

Lexington, June 11th, 1810.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber informs the public that he
has erected a WOOL CARDING MA-
CHINE in the town of Winchester, near the
public Seminary, and is now in complete opera-
tion. Those who may favor him with their cus-
tom may depend on its being done in the best
manner, and on the shortest notice—his prices
will be the same as are charged in Lexington
by those in the same business.

ANSON MILLS.

June 4th, 1810.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF ORIGINAL
FAMILY MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY
RICHARD LEE & SON,

WHICH have been in high estimation
and a general use throughout the U.
States, for upwards of ten years. And, it
is no inconsiderable evidence of their utility,
that during the above period, numer-
ous imitations of every article (the pro-
ductions of ignorance and inexperience,
urged by envy and penury) have been in-
truded on the public, for a day and
then perished! Others now succeed them,
which in like manner are fast descending
to the tomb of the Capulets; while our
remedies become more generally used,
and acquire a daily accession of deserved
celebrity.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever
offered to the public, being innocent and
mild, certain and efficacious in its opera-
tions. Should no worms exist in the body,
it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the
stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or
offensive, and thereby prevent the produc-
tion of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs,
asthma's, and particularly the whooping
cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheu-
tisms, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequal-
led in the cure of nervous disorders, con-
fusions, lowness of spirits, inward weak-
ness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious
and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the
Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy
at one application.

Infalible Ague & Fever Drops.
For the cure of agues remittent and in-
termittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.
Celebrated for the cure of ring worms,
tetter, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.
An effectual remedy for all diseases of
the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth
and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific,
For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines have come into general
use, they are frequently purchased by not
only Druggists, but by country store-keepers
fell to again: in order that the purcha-
sers may be confident they have the origi-
nal genuine Medicines; wherever they
purchase they have but to observe that
every article of Medicine has on the out-
ward wrapper, the signature of the propri-
etors.

Michael Lee & Co.

late Richard Lee & Son

SOLD BY

SCOTT, TROTTER & Co.

LEXINGTON.

A liberal discount to those who pur-
chase to sell again, by directing a line post-
paid to Michael Lee & Co, Baltimore.

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS D. OWINGS.

HAS received in addition to his former stock
of Merchandise, and is now opening a large as-
sortment of

DRY GOODS.

Suitable for the present and approaching season—
Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gun-
powder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chulon,
Hyson and Congo—with an assortment of Glass
Ware, Queens Ware, &c. All being bought on
the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually
low for cash. Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

LOST OR MISLAID,

A NUMBER of valuable papers belonging
to the subscriber, among which is a bond
from Capt Wm. Moore, dated in 1804 for a title
to 76 1/2 acres land on which I live; also a
bond for £100 on Robt. Garstaphen jr. dated
in 1805 executed to me, and witnessed by Wm.
Moore and Thomas Moore; likewise a bill of
sale for a negro girl named Ruth, sold to me by
John Minick, together with sundry receipts and
fee bills. All persons are cautioned against
trading for, or receiving the above papers, should
they fall into the hands of any person disposed
to make use of them now or hereafter.

ROBERT CARSTARPHEN.

June 8th, 1810.

WOOL CARDING.

DANIEL BRADFORD having got his
Wool Cards in operation, is ready to card
for such as may think proper to employ him.—
The usual quantity of grease must be sent with
the wool. He keeps for sale well carded rolls
at 46 cents per pound. In a few days he ex-
pects to have his spinning apparatus in motion,
when yarns of any kind may be had on applica-
tion.

CASH given for WOOL.
Lexington, June 9th, 1810.

NOTICE.

The friends of the SEAMEN whose names
are published below, and who state that they
are citizens of the United States, impressed in-
to the British service, & detained in ships of war
at Liverpool and Plymouth, in England, are re-
quested to furnish this department with evi-
dence of their citizenship and descriptions of
their persons.

Department of State, May 15, 1810.

Names of Places to which they are
stated to be or

Henry Marsh, Exeter N. H.
John Hughes, Talbot county Maryland.
Thomas Fittian, Queen's County, N. Y.
Joseph Symonds, Salem, Massachusetts.
James Symonds, Salem, Massachusetts.
Samuel Graves, New-Market, N. H.
John Thompson, Philadelphia His brother
lives at Manhattan, N. Y.
James Coleman, Philadelphia.
Philip Spinks, New-York.
Eleazar Clark, New Bedford.
Henry Hones, Dennis, Massachusetts.
John Barker, Dresden, Massachusetts.
John Pinkinson, South Hampton, Elizabeth
City County, Virginia.

Thomas Jefferson, Philadelphia.
Charles Thomson, N. Y.
Thomas Baily, Portland.
Michael Holbrook, Rockingham, N. H.
Joseph Ransom, Baltimore.
Edward Colson, New-York.
William Frasier, Hartford County, Md.
William Smith, Petersburg, Virginia.
James M. Hoyt, Stamford, Connecticut.
John White, Southfield, Orange County New-
York.

William Smith, New-York.
Charles Simmes, Philadelphia.
Daniel McGuire, Baltimore.
Grelle Eastman, Concord, N. H.
Alexander Luthers, Swansea, Mass.
Solomon Sinclair, New-York.
George Roberts, New-York.
1810—January.

William Morris, Jun. Berwick, Mass.
John C. Sutton, New-York.

February 6th.

George Coffin, Nantucket.
John Sleight, New Brunswick, N. Jersey
10th William Patterson, Marlborough, Arun-
del County, Md.

Joseph Thomas, New Bedford.
13th John Cochran, Marblehead.
14th Thomas Hopkins, Talbot County, Md.
Peter Working, Baltimore.

William Conner, Chester, Maryland.
13th John Allen, Wiscasset.
21st John Harrison, Philadelphia.

22d John Miller, Fell's Point, Baltimore.
Vincent Shore, Fell's Point, Baltimore.
John Horsman, Dutchess County, Md.
Peter Campbell, Township of Fairfield,
New-Jersey.

23d John Morse, or Moss, City of New-York.
Samuel Grimes, City of N. Y.
27th James Taylor, Newark, Essex County,
New Jersey.

Alexander Welden, Philadelphia.
March.

1st Timothy Stanwood, Newburyport, Mass.
chusetts.
William Lewis, Old Bank, St. Norfolk.
Sylvester Brown, Hartford County, Con-
necticut.

Asa Pendleton, Aylesbury, Hancock
County Massachusetts.
Charles Adams, Kensington, Penn.
David Higgins, Philadelphia.

James Gordon, Litchfield, Lincoln County,
Massachusetts.

2d Russel Brainerd, Haddam, Conn.
John Albert, Bennington County, N

FOREIGN.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

[The following is the letter of Sir Francis Burdett, to the Sheriff of Middlesex, calling on him for aid to resist the execution of a warrant issued by the Speaker of the House of Commons.]

"GENTLEMEN,

"In furtherance of an attempt to deprive me of my liberty, under the authority of an instrument which I know to be illegal, viz. a Warrant by the Speaker of the House of Commons, my house is, at this moment beset by a military force.

"As I am determined never to yield a voluntary obedience to an act contrary to the law, I am resolved to resist the execution of such a Warrant, by all the legal means in my power; and, as you are the Constitutional Officer appointed to protect the inhabitants of your Bailiwick from violence and oppression, from whatever quarter they may come, I make this requisition to you, Gentlemen, to furnish me with your aid, with which the laws have provided you, either by calling on the Posse Comitatus, or such other as the case and circumstances may require.

"It is for you to consider how far you may be liable, should I, by an unlawful force, acting under an unlawful authority, be taken from my house.

"I have the honor to be Gentlemen,
"Your very obedient servant,
(Signed)

"FRANCIS BURDETT."

"Piccadilly April 7, 1810."
"Matthew Wood, Esq.,
and John Atkins, Esq.,
Sheriff of Middlesex."

[The following letter from Sir Francis Burdett to the Speaker of the House of Commons was sent by his own son, Robert Burdett, a youth of 14, and his brother, Mr. Jones Burdett, and was accordingly delivered at 10 o'clock at night.]

"SIR,—When I was returned, in due form by the electors of Westminster, they imagined they had chosen me as their trustee in the House of Commons to maintain the laws and liberty of the land. Having accepted that trust I never will betray it.

"I have also, as a dutiful subject, taken an oath of allegiance to the King to obey his laws; and I never will consent by any act of mine, to obey any set of men, who, contrary to those laws, shall under any pretence whatsoever, assume the power of the King.

"Power and privilege are not the same thing, and ought not at any time be confounded together. Privilege is an exemption from power, and was by law secured to the third branch of the legislature, in order to protect them that they might safely protect the people; not to give them power to destroy the people.

"Your warrant, sir, I believe you know to be illegal. I know it to be so. To superior force I must submit. I will not and dare not incur the danger of continuing voluntarily to make one of any set of men who shall assume illegally the whole power of the realm, and who have no more right to take myself, or one of my constituents by force, than I or they possess to take any of those who are now guilty of this usurpation; and I would condescend to accept the meanest office that would vacate my seat, being more desirous of getting out of my present association, than other men may be desirous of getting profitably into it.

"Sir, this is not a letter in answer to a Vote of Thanks; it is in answer to a Vote of a different kind. I know not what to call it; but since you have begun this correspondence with me, I must beg you to read this my answer to those under whose orders you have commenced it.

"I remain, Sir,
"Your most obedient humble serv't,
"FRANCIS BURDETT."
"Piccadilly, April 6, 1810."

On the 13th of April, Sir Francis Burdett wrote the following letter to the speaker of the House of Commons.

To the Right Hon. Charles Abbot, Speaker of the House of Commons.

"SIR,—You having on or about the 9th day of April, inst. as Speaker of the House of Commons forcibly broke and entered the dwelling house of me, the undersigned Francis Burdett, situate in Piccadilly in the Parish of St. James, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex; and having also, on the said 9th of April, caused me to be apprehended, and unlawfully committed to a certain prison called his Majesty's Tower of London, and to be there imprisoned, and as yet kept and detained in prison there, without any reasonable and probable cause whatever—I do therefore, according to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided, hereby give you notice, that I shall, on or after the expiration of the calendar month, from the time of your being served with this notice, cause a bill to be filed against you in his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at Westminster, and a writ or summons to be thereupon issued out of his Majesty's said Court of King's Bench, at Westminster, against you, at my suit, for these said trespasses and false imprisonment, &c. I shall proceed against you according to law. I am, &c.

FRANCIS BURDETT.

"Dated the 12th day of April, 1810."

At a meeting of the Inhabitants Householders, Electors of the City and Liberties of Westminster, assembled in New Palace Yard, the 17th day of April 1810.

ARTHUR MORRIS, Esq.

High Bailiff, in the Chair.

It was resolved, That we most highly approve of Sir Francis Burdett's letter to us his constituents, the subject being of the utmost importance, and the argument incontrovertible.

That Sir Francis Burdett's conduct in calling upon the Civil Power for the protection of his house against a military force, was dictated by prudence,

knowledge of, and confidence in, the laws of his country.

That the House of Commons be called upon to restore to us our beloved representative; and to co-operate immediately with him, in his endeavors to procure a fair representation of the people in Parliament.

That the petition now read be adopted; that it be signed by the high bailiff and twenty five electors, and be delivered to our remaining representative, the Right Hon. Lord Cochrane, to be by him presented to the House of Commons.

That a letter be addressed to Sir Francis Burdett, expressing our full and entire approbation of the whole and every part of his conduct as a member of Parliament.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to our worthy representative, the Right Hon. Lord Cochrane, for his support of Sir Francis Burdett, during the present arduous struggle.

That the Thanks of this meeting be given to those independent members of the House of Commons, who have supported the rights of the people.

April 19.—Three Gottenburgh mails arrived this morning. The ratification of the treaty of peace between France and Sweden, was proclaimed on the 8th at Gottenburgh. The French charge des affaires left Copenhagen on the 2d for Stockholm.

The following is the only other article worth notice:

Gottenburgh, April 10.

"Our Gazette of this day contains his royal majesty's proclamation, that, from after the 24th of this month, no English goods shall be admitted in any Swedish port. It is dated Stockholm Castle, the 26th of last month, and merely excepts salt, which may be imported from all foreign ports, in all ships which do not belong to his Britannic majesty or his subjects."

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Yesterday arrived schr. Adventure, Armstrong, 24 days from Lagaira, and informs that on or about the 20th day of April a schr. arrived at that port from Spain, bearing dispatches to the Gov. of Carracas, with information that all Spain was in the hands of the French, except Cadiz. This news flew before the messenger, the people of Carracas, the metropolis of that part of South America, (no doubt prepared for the contingency) rose and a body of them met the messenger, seized his despatches and carried him to jail. They immediately after seized the Gov. and commander in chief at Carracas, brot him down under a guard of 100 men and put him on board a Spanish brig lying in port, on board of which they put a few other officers and sent her off; at the same time they took up the Lt. Gov. of Carracas, and the commandant at La Guira, and 8 days after shipped them off also. The Spaniards of Carracas and La Guira, with the country round it, also Barcelona with some other towns, it was said, had declared themselves independent of all the world, with the proviso, that if Ferdinand recovered his country and throne, that they would then acknowledge him and return to their allegiance. The people have appointed a Junta, and new organized the government. The whole of this revolution was put in motion so suddenly, that they took the Gov. up in the street while walking for his pleasure not having the least suspicion of such an event, and was accomplished without the loss of a life or the spilling of blood; or any further disturbance than seizing and shipping off about 8 or 10 of the civil and military officers. After this they lay an embargo on all vessels in port, which in 8 days was taken off and the vessels suffered to depart.—The populace at first seized the schooner that brought the dispatches, and the captain of her telling a plausible story, and that he wished to stay among them, they took off the guard, and in the night the sch. slipped off.

SPANISH COLONIES.

Capt. Davis, of the Fame, from Lagaira, reports, that on the 19th April a revolution took place at Carracas. All the officers that were appointed by the Junta in Spain are sent out of the country. A brig with the captain-general, and several other officers went into Norfolk a few days since. Previous to the sailing of the Fame, accounts had been received from most parts of the province, which had readily followed the example set at Carracas. Business dull at La Guira. The duties had been reduced under the New Government to 16 1/2 per cent on imports, and 12 1/2 on exports, and the tariff also reduced. The Americans are treated very friendly and much courted by the government, who are anxious to be on amicable terms with the U. S.—Captain D. has brought a number of manifestoes, addresses &c. of the new government. Passengers in the Fame, Mr. John Hughes, of Phil'a. Don Juan Vizante Bolivar, Don Telefore Orea, Don Juan Yriante, Don Juan Tinveo and servants.

Extract of a letter from Lagaira, dated 1st May.

"Your vessel has been detained much

longer than I expected when I last wrote you, this arose in consequence of a revolution breaking out here; and indeed I have been greatly afraid that I should never have got her away. Since the disturbance has begun with the whites mulattoes and negroes, no kind of business has been done.

"What with this and the news of a French fleet being to windward it has kept us very uneasy for fear of their paying us a visit, which has been expected, and God only knows what may be the result of the business here, for the blacks are determined to become independent with the rest, and depend on it there will be much blood shed, this is the opinion of the best informed people here."

EAST INDIES.

Captain Prince, at Salem, from Sumatra, informs that Tappanooly was destroyed Oct. 25th, by a French squadron of two frigates and a corvette, under commodore Hamlen, which had previously captured the American ship Samson, Abbot, for Liverpool. Commodore Hamlen had visited a number of Americans from the United States, with regular papers and suffered them to proceed: he considers every vessel a prize bound to or from English ports.

Newburyport, May 34.

FROM CADIZ.

The schooner Fame, Captain Hoyt, fifty four days from Cadiz, arrived at this port on Monday last. Captain Hoyt politely furnished with the following intelligence.

That it was the opinion of the British officers that Cadiz will be evacuated, as soon as the English property is removed.

Fresh provisions of all kinds are exceedingly scarce and high; fresh beef, one dollar per pound; candles forty-five cents per pound; eggs one dollar per dozen; and other articles proportionably dear.

By order of the junta, vessels arriving with provisions are not suffered to depart until the provisions are landed.

The priests are daily employed in exercising the guns on the walls from ten o'clock in the morning till noon.

From the Aurora, May 28.

The ship Fair Helen, arrived at New-York on Saturday from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 23d April, and Paris news to the 16th.

By this arrival we have advices of great interest from both G. Britain and France. It has been officially notified to general Armstrong that no vessel bearing the American flag will be admitted into any port of the continent of Europe, and that such as may be found will be confiscated.

An American vessel about to enter the Texel, destined for Amsterdam, was forbidden to enter, and all intercourse with Holland, declared to be interdicted to the American flag, of which a positive notification was given.

The vessels thus impeded had arrived in England.

The Danish government has made a similar communication, qualified in the mode, by an intimation that though the American flag will not be suffered to enter the ports of Denmark, it arises not out of any hostile dispositions on the part of Denmark, which would cheerfully countenance the fair trade of America; but that the double conviction of multiplied frauds and impositions carried on under American colours, could not be defeated by any effort of discrimination.

The principle of the duke of Cadore's letter, is declared to be adopted by all the powers of the Baltic, and American vessels would not be permitted to enter any port in that sea. The efforts of Mr. Adams, at St. Petersburg, to avert this consequence, by a strict discrimination between British covered, and real American property, had not the effect hoped for, as the difficulties and innumerable varieties of frauds rendered the detection not always practicable. Russian ports, as well as Danish and Swedish, Prussian, and the whole of the coast, will be closed against our flag.

The British government has issued an order in council in March, declaring the whole coast of Spain in a state of blockade, and that any vessel whatever found on the coast attempting to enter any port of Spain or Portugal would be made a prize of.

The marriage robe of the new Empress of France is embroidered all over with diamonds the intervals being filled with Malines lace—it is valued at 500,000 francs (nearly \$100,000).

Bonaparte ought to profit by example; it was the profligacy and extravagance of the French court that brought Lewis 16th to the scaffold. He too married an Austrian princess.

The mock ceremony of Bonaparte's marriage took place at Vienna about the middle of March; the civil ceremony was to take place at the palace of St. Cloud, on the 31st of the same month and the ceremony of *hypocrisis* was to be consummated at Paris on the 1st April or all fool's day. The 2d April all the theatres were to be thrown open to terminate this grand farce, in which the Emperor is the leading character and by which he expects to begot issue from his own loins to make France happy. What? Happiness from the House of Lorraine!!!—Am.

Mr. Fly, an American gentleman landed at Dover yesterday morning, charged with dispatches from General Armstrong, at Paris to Pinckney, the American minister in London. This gentleman came in a neutral corn vessel, bound from Dieppe to London; he was present at the entry of Napoleon and the young Empress into Paris on Monday last whose marriage it appears was solemnized at St. Cloud on Sunday, as the guns on the coast announced on that day. He was attended by one servant, and proceeded to London immediately. Mr. Peake one of the tide surveyors of the customs, accompanied him on his journey.

London, April 13.

It is generally supposed the House

of Commons will proceed this night to a Vote of Expulsion against Sir Francis Burdett. The Baronet's letter certainly appears to court that sentence; but ministers will act with their characteristic weakness, if they attempt to inflict it.

Eugene Beauharnois, the son-in-law of Bouaparte, and Viceroy of Italy, is created Prince of Venice, with a suitable apauage of one million of livres a years. It would appear that in case of failure of the Bonaparte line the crowns of France and Italy are to devolve upon him.

The reports of overtures of peace, of the revival of the kingdom of Poland, and of the journey of the emperor of Russia and King of Prussia to Paris, are repeated from various quarters in the Dutch papers.

Leyden, March 23.—The archduke Francis, brother of the empress of Austria, is to marry Maria Augusta Antoinette, Princess royal of Saxony; and will be created king of Poland.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, JUNE 19, 1810.

The Fayette Circuit Court commenced its session on the 11th inst.—several culprits were brought to the bar, and two of them sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary House. George Nowland, for horse stealing, sentenced to four years confinement, and Mary M'Manes to one year's confinement, for Larceny.

Noble Junkins came forward to his trial on Friday last, on the charge of having feloniously passed counterfeit Bank notes; the jury retired but a few minutes and returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Junkins had been before arraigned for this offence, and a sentence of four years confinement passed on him—but a new trial being granted on some point of law; from his having always borne a good character heretofore, the Jury were induced, on the side of mercy, to grant a verdict of acquittal.

SOUTH AMERICA.

It will be seen by an article under the Philadelphia head, that part of the inhabitants of South America have at length taken a decided step in favor of independence. They have shipped off all the appointments of the Spanish Junta. This self-created junta are entirely under the controul and direction of the British government.—The officers sent from Old Spain to South America were supporters of the *Inquisition*, and every tyranny of priestcraft—and the experience of twenty years has in a measure proven, that no nation can be independent under the least influence of the British.

The declaration of Carracas we expect will be followed by the Spanish continent. *Bonaparte* who measures every political movement by possibilities, has declared "that he will acknowledge the independence of South America, if they establish themselves free from Britain"—and we have no doubt but he will really do it, as he knows they are too distant to be conquered.

Had the Junta at Cadiz been enabled to establish themselves in South America under the protection of the British government, not a single American vessel, in our opinion, would have been permitted to enter their ports. As it now is, we congratulate our fellow citizens on the probable emancipation of that country from European thralldom and the prospects of a commerce for our surplus produce and manufactures.

In the house of commons, at a late date, Mr. Canning observed, that it had been intimated by Mr. Whitbread, that he had told a lie respecting Mr. Erskine's negotiation. He complained of the delay in investigation which had taken place under this insinuation. Mr. W. replied, that he had not had time to examine the documents; but would during the recess, and if he found himself wrong, would apologise.

The Prospero sailed from England April 16 for America, with despatches.

The Legislature of Maryland have incorporated a company for the purpose of building a bridge over the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace, with authority to raise 350,000 dollars.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have incorporated companies for building a bridge over the Allegheny at Pittsburg, and over the Monongahela between Washington and Brownsville.

These are great objects, whose accomplishment will conduce eminently to the accommodation of the public.

Among the many useful charitable institutions which embellish the city of New York, the Freeschool society stands not the least pre-eminent. In addition to the numerous children who receive through their exertions a gratuitous and useful education, they have lately erected a building for the accommodation of the institution: It is of brick, 120 feet of length and 40 feet broad. Col. Rutgers, a venerable revolutionary patriot, has presented them with another lot of ground in the eastern part of the city, limiting them to build thereon within a certain period, which they are about to accomplish.

In addition to their education last winter, these otherwise children of penury and distress were furnished with 305 garments, 151 pair of shoes, 274 pair of stockings, 121 girl's hats, 31 cotton handker-

chiefs, and nine pair of woollen gloves. Their expenditures during the last year, amounted to 16129 dollars, 57 cents or which 1465 dollars, 24 were expended for the new building, leaving a deficit of 963 dollars 54 cents. This institution presents a proud monument of example to her sister cities in the United States. General diffusion of knowledge is the grand bulwark of American liberty. An enlightened multitude present the strongest possible barrier to the encroachment of arbitrary power. Of this institution De Witt Clinton, Esq. is President, John Murray, Junr. Vice President, Leonard Bleecker, Treasurer, and B. D. Perkins, Secretary. In this Seminary, as well as in about 20 others in the United States the Lancasterian system of education is adopted.—Amer.

CURIOUS, BUT JUST!!

One effect of federal "insurgency," has been the condemnation of several vessels from Massachusetts, in the courts of Denmark. Such was the fate of the Pacific from Salem: it was urged, that "Massachusetts, the state to which Salem apprentices, had denied their government, and were declared REBELS—of course, the papers of the Pacific could not be legal."

TO THE ELECTORS OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,—It is with extreme regret that I feel myself impelled by the turpitude of some secret enemies, to appear in this manner before you, and endeavor to arrest unfounded reports, insidiously circulated with evident intention to affect my moral character, and thereby deprive me of the suffrages of many of you, at the approaching election.

Merereports, altho' ever so improbable, will often for a time, eclipse the fairest character.—Few take the trouble of investigating those in which they feel no immediate interest; and by a native supineness, admit their truth, if they are permitted to circulate uncontradicted, by the person against whose character they operate.

The reports to which I have reference are: First.—That on the application of one of the legates of Patrick M'Cullough dead, who had travelled all the way from Ireland for his legacy, I (the sole executor) refused to pay him any part, and that he was obliged to return home without a cent off.—Secondly,—That the real estate of said M'Cullough is escheatable to the commonwealth, notwithstanding which, I keep possession of it to the injury of the community.

I declare both those reports utterly false, and the following statement literally & unequivocally true.—James M'Cullough is the only legatee who has ever applied for a legacy; to him I paid not only the whole of the money in my hands, (or which could possibly have come to my hands by any legal means) and to which he was entitled, but forty-seven dollars and sixty-six cents more than he was entitled to, to be deducted from money not then due, and to be afterwards by me collected.—His attested receipt is in my possession, and may be seen by any who choose to apply.—Patrick M'Cullough has at least 8 or 10 first cousins in the U. States, who are natural born citizens; consequently no escheat can possibly happen.—Mr. Lewis Sanders of Lexington is privy to all the circumstances, and will vouch for the truth of the above statement.

Those who have aided in circulating either of the above reports, will in justice to their honesty and candor, apply to Mr. Sanders; and if he corroborates my statement, immediately endeavor to remove the impressions such reports may have unjustly made.

I am the public's
Obedient Servant,
JOHN BRADFORD.
Lexington, June 18th 1810.

MR. EDITOR,

On observing in your last paper, a certain use made of what is there called "the Rev'd John Wesley's prophecy, that the world will come to an end in 1830." I shall take the liberty of informing the public that there is no such prophecy recognised by the Rev'd. John Wesley, or recorded in any of his works.—Reporter.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LYCOURGUS, No. VII.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—In order to confirm my opinions with respect to the reputation to which the lawyer is justly entitled, it will be necessary to extend the consideration of the profession of the clergy through another number.

I wish this profession to understand that I am not its enemy, but that my regard for truth is such that every other consideration must yield.

It has been a very popular objection to the lawyer, that he is the mere creature of money, that mercenary & avaricious motives uniformly govern him. With all due deference to the clerical order, permit me to remark that they are perhaps as much under the influence of mercenary motives as any other class of people. And another thing, they uniformly in public declaim against worldly mindedness, and the love of gain, and in private life pursue its dictates with as much zeal as any profession.

If the clergyman is not well paid, he don't preach; if the lawyer is not well paid he will not advocate a cause; the difference in this respect is greatly in favor of the lawyer; he publicly and openly avows money to be the grand stimulus; the clergyman publicly avows money not to be his object, yet from his conduct in private life, we are compelled to disbelieve his avowal. There can be no doubt of the integrity and sincerity of many of the clergy, but we too often find religion and the professions of the clergy the dernier resort of villany; after a man has performed the grand round of depravity & finds himself an outcast in society, when he discovers that even villains themselves hold him in utter contempt, his next movement is to become a clergyman of some denomination. If real penitence impelled such a course, it would not in my view be reprehensible;

but when religion and clerical orders are to be made the aids of policy, to raise depravity and vice to the level of transcendent virtue, I am for treating such profession with contempt.

This order of men have hitherto by their repulsive austerity, deterred the people from enquiry into their conduct—to speak freely on the subject of the clergy, ensured a man's loss of standing in society, such have been the consequences of a bigoted prejudice of the people in favor of parsons; and thus have they been enabled to practice the most outrageous acts of tyranny and of oppression in the world.

Witness the clergy of England—many of them assumed the prerogative of de-throning temporal majesty, and even of regulating legislation itself.

The prejudices of the people being always enlisted in their favor, it was a matter of no great difficulty with them to accomplish many sinister views. Suspicion dare not be entertained, and even acts of fraudulent oppression, attested by ocular proof could not be credited. The sanctity of the garb under which such acts have been committed, have always sanctified them; and oppression & fraud practiced by a clergyman, some people would contend, were acts of rigid virtue. Such implicit confidence reposed in any class of men is of dangerous tendency: designing men discover it, and make it the cloak of their iniquities. Freedom of enquiry, and facility of approach, promote the cause of truth in a very great degree. This forbidding countenance assumed by many divines, tends to the suppression of enquiry, no man can willingly come in contact with men, whose every appearance seems to proclaim the propriety of standing aloof; it is by an intimate and social intercourse that candid truth will make its appearance. This monkish austerity savors of hypocrisy, this sanctified exterior is ominous of sinister design. I cannot conceive why this great reserve, and studied demureness of countenance, is essential to the happiness of man. Should we not rather presume, that an open, liberal and facetious countenance, was indicative of more genuine happiness? All those preachers who have taken to the profession merely to accomplish some private views, and whose consciences have long since bid adieu to the compunctions of remorse, will assume this terrific sanctity; it is by their acts elude the vigilance of the people, and do not receive that investigation which is essential to their proper degree of estimation; it is by it the sway of their empire is maintained. Leave man untrammelled by bigoted prejudice and vice, immorality and oppression will effect their own destruction.

There exists a bickering among the various denominations which demonstrates the effects of hypocritical envy, each party wishing to rise upon the ruined empire of its neighbor. There can be no greater proof of the existence of vicious and depraved conduct among the members of any profession, than their secret slanders and invidious insinuations against each other. Every denomination believes that those who differ with them in matters of opinion, are entitled to kind of toleration; infamy is attached to them in every shape, they view each other as two contending rivals struggling for the ascendancy—embracing every opportunity to weigh down by obscure insinuations, the interests of each other. Such is the conduct of a great portion of this holy profession. Every man's experience teaches him that there are in all professions very unworthy professors—that the love of popularity destroys many independent, and occasions the most abandoned sacrifices of sensibility and principle.

I have thought it necessary to say this much with respect to the conduct of the clergy, as I have attested it by observation. I now leave you fellow citizens, from these few imperfect remarks to be decided between the Lawyer and Divine.

LYCURGUS.

LANCASTER, JUNE 2.

Remarkable Occurrence. On Wednesday morning last, 4 Wagoners were travelling along the road through the east end of the farm of Amos Slaymaker, Esq. about 14 miles from this place, at the time a thunder-storm was passing over. Of the 4 teams, 14 horses were killed by the lightning. In the first, belonging to a Mr. Wimer, near Chickies, 5 were killed; and 3, in each of the others. Three of the saddle horses were killed under their Drivers, who received no injury from the lightning; but one of them was hurt by the falling of his horse. The saddle horse of the fourth Driver, on which he rode, escaped.

The thunder resembled the firing of cannon; and the peals were, in succession, about as quick as the usual discharges of a single field-piece.

CITIZENS LOOK HERE.

Extract from THE DAY, (a London Paper.)

'We are extremely sorry to state, that advice has been received from Cadiz of a very unpleasant nature. An English frigate entered the harbour of Cadiz, with instructions to impress all the British seamen to be found there, for the purpose, it is supposed of manning the Oporto Fleet, and bringing them home. The number of seamen found were not deemed sufficient for this service, and in consequence, an indiscriminate impressment took place; ALL THE AMERICAN VESSELS were completely stripped of their crews, after some resistance! A Lieutenant of the frigate had a very serious rencontre with one of the American captains, who is arrived in England, for the purpose of exhibiting his complaint to Mr. Pinkney, the Minister of the United States.'

As the OFFICIAL Paper of the administration talks of 'DIGNIFIED MODERATION,' will not our citizens when they read this relation, be more disposed to transpose the words—and rather say, that we are 'moderately dignified'—But it is useless to complain. Ed. Reporter.

The Albany Register tells of an elec-

tioning trick. A good federalist in the city, to create a voter, gave a poor man a deed of land, worth several hundred dollars. After the election, the owner of the land demanded the deed; but the man had turned it into cash, and sold it for 400 dollars.

The American Mercury observes, that this year Timothy will probably have leave to hang up his fiddle.

P. BEDARD esq. who is imprisoned at Quebec, charged with seditious conduct, has since his confinement, been re-elected a member of the provincial parliament! Are his constituents sure of his innocence, or do they mean to compliment his offence?

A list of the new elected members of assembly of Lower Canada, (50) has been published in the Quebec papers. By the names, more than three quarters of which, are French Canadians.—One of these (P. Bedard, mentioned above) lately arrested for sedition, is again returned.

A charge delivered to the Grand Jury, at the commencement of the June term of the Fayette Circuit court, by SAMUEL E. WATSON, Attorney at law; at the request of Judge Monroe. (Published by request of the Grand Jury.)

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,

I have not the arrogance to presume that any thing, which I could deliver to you in charge, would be matter of instruction. Of your intelligence and superior qualifications, I am fully aware, and on the subject of your duty I presume you are sufficiently advised; it is therefore merely to remind you of some of the leading principles of right which should govern you in the capacity, in which you are now contemplated presently to act, that renders it at all necessary for a charge to be delivered. The faithful discharge of the duty which now involves upon you in the capacity of Grand Jurors, is of as absolute importance, as any which could fall to your lot in the social state. To preserve in energetic purity our system of government, (to obtain which the bravest blood of the nation has been shed) ought, in all situations to be the grand object of every member of the community; but it now becomes your peculiar province to stand as the grand bulwark of civil liberty—as the shield and protection of self-approving innocence from iniquitous oppression—as the great constitutional guardians of the rights of the citizen and those of the commonwealth. Respect for the laws and institutions of our country, never can be maintained, but by an unequivocal adherence to their prescriptions, and a rigid and impartial execution of the same. Whenever we in a solitary instance depart from this course to screen a favorite from the denounced penalty of the law, a door is opened for the admission of disorganizing principles, which cannot fail in their consequences, eventually to sap the very foundation of our government. It is then the licentious demagogue can, by merely enlisting the public sympathy in his cause, trample with perfect impunity on the laws of his insulted and degraded country. The gewgaws of opulence and splendor, too often divert our attention from the rich man's cause, and the objects of penury and want too frequently excite our commiseration in such a manner as to disqualify us for the proper discharge of our duty towards them. This manifestation of partiality, obviously tends to the suppression of that warmth of attachment, which honest and orderly citizens are always disposed to cherish for the laws of their country.

The character of an officious and voluntary informer has always been viewed as detestable and deemed odious; officious intrusion always injures the cause it intends to favor, and thus the cause of the commonwealth in many instances, would not receive that impartial and unprejudiced adjudication, to which strict justice extends her demand. At the very idea of voluntary degradation, the mind of man revolts; and to this the wise framers of our government have had a special regard, and have held out no kind of inducement, but unqualified contempt, to this base prostituted character. It has too much the appearance of gratification at the overthrow of another, ever to meet the approbation of dignified, honorable, and honest sentiments. Wise then, is the legal provision in our code, which makes it the sworn duty of Grand Jurors, to take cognizance of all violations of the penal law, which comes under their immediate observation, enabling them to arrest the progress of venality and corruption whenever a clue can be ascertained, by which their windings through the labyrinths of vice can be traced and exposed to public penalty.—You are the great conservators of public morality; the first guardians of vice, should therefore, be a prelude to its suppression, and then its future appearances would be rendered less frequent. That government in which vice and immorality find a protection from public exposure, never can be of long duration; where public functionaries connive at legal transgression, an increased repetition of crime will necessarily be the consequence; offences committed with impunity in minor affairs, universally lead to the commission of the most nefarious outrages on those constitutional principles which are the fundamental support of our government; the daring, dark and unfeeling assassin, and the midnight incendiary, that fiend of woe, no doubt commenced their progress in the commission of crimes, by experiment in those smaller affairs of vice, and every act of criminality perpetrated with impunity, emboldened them in their future progression until they finally arrive at that point, where humanity affrighted forever deserts them. A timely interposition of those whose duty it is always to be on the watch tower, might have distracted them from the paths of vice and immorality, and taught them that the practice of virtuous conduct can only secure to us and our posterity, that portion of liberty we now so eminently enjoy.

We live under a government of which we can, with propriety, boast as unparal-

leled in the world for equal and benign laws; it is also our peculiar boast, that we are governed by laws and not by men; you can therefore easily perceive the importance of a rigid and impartial adherence to the law, as the support of our government depends upon the degree of respect we attach to it. You need not be informed that the law which is daily violated with impunity, must soon lose that respect and reverence it ought to command, and to which in principle, it may be justly instilled. The man who once permits a ruffian scoundrel to insult and buffet him with impunity and without making proper resistance, ensures a speedy and an increased repetition of the injury; but if he in the first instance make manly resistance and then let it be understood that condign punishment will be the consequence of future insult and injury, the remainder of his life will be spent in tranquillity and peace; thus it is with respect to the administration of the laws—make the voluntary infraction of a law, and appropriate punishment, commutable terms in the practice of our government, and crime will almost cease to exist. But Grand Jurors should proceed in the discharge of their official duties with great precaution and deliberation; clear and unequivocal proof should be evinced, before a party be called publicly to answer a charge at the bar of his country. Such is the nature and tendency of public opinion, that if a man be once publicly charged with having committed a crime, however innocent in truth, his case may turn out, the people will indulge a presumption of his guilt, when they reflect that he is a character to whom suspicion has been publicly attached, they will ever afterwards view him as a disgraced villain; his reputable standing in society is consequently lost, and in such a situation he had far better never have existed. You ought, therefore, to disregard remote probabilities and light presumptions; "presume innocence until guilt is proved," is a leading principle of humanity, and which our laws, with great propriety have adopted.

There are certain species of offences which demand your most scrutinizing vigilance; such are all felonies, breaches of the peace, tipplinghouses, duelling, gaming, and profane swearing. The very existence of society is endangered by the perpetration of felonious offences, humanity shudders at the very idea of one human being, deliberately and maliciously striking another from the list of temporal existence. Breaches of the peace produce consequences extremely dangerous to the happy enjoyments of society; in those public commotions and civil broils, the prolific seeds of party spirit and violence are sown, and the most discordant passions and rankling malice, to which infuriate rage give impulse are, excited to action. Tipplinghouses, those sinks of corruption and vice, should be the particular objects of your animadversions; in such places the most disorderly, vicious and depraved habits which disgrace intelligent beings, are contracted.—They are the black fountains of corruption, from the foul emanations of which public morality is contaminated. Duelling, that crime of custom denounced in unfeeling terms by the law, of both God and man, yet prevalent, should be the subject of your very particular attention. The fatality of its consequences are well known; the unprotected widow too often bears lamentable testimony on this subject, tender and helpless infants too often experience the loss of indulgent, protecting parents, and our country councils too often experience the loss of transcendent abilities, from the dire consequences of this practice of desperation and madness. Gaming, another practice universally deprecated, and as much followed, requires your attention; the many instances of desperation and horror which result from the pursuit of this practice, sufficiently evince to you the absolute necessity of a rigid application of the laws on the subject.

Profane swearing, a still more generally prevalent vice, demands your severest animadversions; it is a custom calculated to destroy that reverence & respect, which should be attached to divine institutions, without which our existence in society would be attended with difficulties which would in themselves render abortive its great plans of happiness. The destruction of private confidence among men, is the consequence of this practice, and it is likewise in an eminent degree, destructive of those salutary effects intended to be produced by the legal administration of an oath. Habits of this kind were they not positively denounced both by the divine and municipal law, by their injurious consequences in society, demand strict repression.

There are other subjects of penal offences, which although they are not so immediately connected with the promotion of public morality, yet the policy of our country and the substantial interests of society require, that they should be observed. Such are the offences of obstructing the public highway, and such establishments as tend to the injury of the community or the molestation of individuals in the free enjoyment of their social rights. In a commercial country it is of great importance that high-ways should be kept in good repair, it facilitates the progress of commercial institutions and tends greatly to the convenience of private intercourse. Those whose duty it is to survey and have kept in proper repair our public highways, ought therefore to be attended to with vigilance, and the performance of their duty strictly compelled.

BRISTOL RACES.

The races at Bristol last week were rendered uncommonly interesting by the appearance of two particular horses upon the turf the 2d day, to run 4 mile heats.

Those horses were the celebrated horse from Norfolk, Sir Solomon, owned by Mr. Badger, and Hampton, owned by Mr. Bond, both Philadelphia gentlemen of celebrity in the sporting world.

It seems that Mr. Hampton, the former owner of Hampton then called Hickory, having a little altercation with Mr. Badger, who had him in keeping, refused to sell him to him at any price, (having first asked 1,500 dollars, which was rejected) but sold him to Mr. Bond his present owner, for 1000, who in compliment named

him Hampton. On which Mr. Badger declared he would procure a horse to beat him, let the price be what it might, and sent down to Norfolk after Sir Solomon, a horse which had so easily beat every thing in that country, and performed so astonishingly against time, that his owner, a Mr. Bush, challenged the U States to run for 10,000 dollars, which challenge was published in all the newspapers. This horse Mr. Badger bought and gave 3,900 dollars for him. Against him Mr. Bond entered Hampton at the Bristol races, backing him for about 600 dollars. There was much betting on the ground before starting, and the race was most interesting. Sir Solomon took the lead and kept it with little variation till the coming in the last heat, when Hampton run up to him at the distance pole, passed him and beat him by a neck—both coming in under the whip. The second heat very nearly resembled the first in every particular, and thus the pride of Virginia was vanquished. Both horses are now at Powles-Hook, and will run to-morrow for the purse. The next week they will run at Harlaem.

N. Y. E. Post.

The editor of the Evening Post exultingly exclaims in the above paragraph, that the "pride of Virginia, is vanquished"—alluding to the victory gained by Hickory over Sir Solomon.

What will he say when he is informed that both Sir Solomon and Hickory are Virginia Horses?—which is the fact.—The latter was raised by the deceased Collier Harrison of Charles City county, and ran for many years at New Market and other courses.—The editor ought to have been better informed ere he made so broad an assertion.—Petersburg Intelligencer.

NEW-YORK, MAY 15.

POWLES HOOK RACES.

Yesterday the Jockey Club Purse, 4 mile heats, was run for over the Powles-Hook course, (if it may be so called) by Mr. Bond's gray horse Hampton, against Mr. Badger's bay horse Sir Solomon. The well known speed of both horses had awakened curiosity and raised expectation to a high pitch. The first heat Sir Solomon took the lead at the start, and kept it till the last quarter of the 4th mile, when Hampton made a dash at him on a rising piece of ground, passed him and beat him about a length. Second heat Sir Solomon took the lead again, and both horses hand galloped around the course in a beautiful style, and much to the amusement and satisfaction of the spectators, until they came to the last quarter, when Hampton run up to Sir Solomon as before, on the same spot of ground, passed him, both horses under the whip, and beat him by about half a neck.—This heat was run in the remarkable short space of thirteen minutes, some say twelve.!!

It was remarked by some that they should have been far better pleased if the rider of Hampton, had not, as they thought unwarrantably crowded Sir Solomon, while both were at the top of their speed on rising ground, the last quarter of a mile in the last heat.

There will be a BARBACUE at Harrogate on Thursday next, the 21st inst. to which my friends are respectfully invited.

JOHN M'CALL.

June 18th, 1810.

MASONIC.

The members of Lexington Lodge, No. 1, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at their Lodge Room on the 24th instant, at ten o'clock A. M. being the anniversary of St. John the Baptist.

Transient brethren are invited to attend. By order of the W. M. THOMAS NEKERVIS, Sec.

June 18th, 1810.

JOHN DELYLE

WISHES to dispose of an Electrifying Machine, made on the Franklin system—the conductor of brass, four feet 8 inches long; double wheels 18 inches across of glass—completely fixed for medical purposes and experiments Price—\$120.

TO BE DISPOSED OF BY LOTTERY.

40 Tickets at \$3 each.

The machine to be seen at J. D's house and tickets to be had at the Kentucky Gazette office. * * Lottery to be drawn so soon as 35 tickets are sold, under the management of E. West. Lexington, June 15th, 1810.

WOOL FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully thanks his friends and the public for the past favors he has experienced in his business, and informs them he has increased his number of machines, and they are all now in complete order, so that his customers can be served on the shortest notice. Those from a distance, having a large quantity of wool, can get it carded by waiting the over night, and may carry gratis. From an experience of twenty years and the general satisfaction rendered to his customers, together with the attention he means to pay to his business, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. Customers are requested to have their wool clean picked, and to put one pound of grease to eight pounds of wool. Price for carding, ten cents per pound. I will give cash for wool.

SAMUEL FYKE.

Paris, Bourbon county Ky.

TO RENT,

A FIRST floor furnished or unfurnished with a cellar and stable.—Enquire of the printer. June 18. 3t.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I gave my bond to James Gatewood Jr. of Clarke county, for forty dollars—I gave some time in October 1809, due six months after date. This is to forewarn all persons from trading for said bond as he said James Gatewood fraudulently obtained said bond of me, and I do not mean to pay it unless compelled by law.

DUDLEY GATEWOOD.

June 14th, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to forewarn any person or persons from purchasing or taking an assignment of or on a bond given by me to Leonard Grinstead, and Elijah Foley security for me in the bond, for one hundred dollars; the said bond becomes due at the middle of March next, as I am determined not to pay the bond until the said Grinstead complies with his contract, unless compelled by law—this 14th day of June, 1810.

THOS. R. GATEWOOD.

Taken up by William Spears, living on Pointa creek Pulaski county Kentucky, a *SORREL MARE* about 14 1/2 hands high, trots, some saddle spots, supposed to be 7 or 8 years old, branded on the near buttock (M) tolerable dim, appraised to \$50 the 9th day of April 1810—before me

JOHN CHESNEY, J. P.

Taken up by Samuel Mars Jesamine county, one *SORREL FILLY* supposed to be two years old, a blaze face, both hind feet white—appraised to \$16. Posted before me the 20th of April, 1810.

P. HIGBEE.

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED ENGLISH TURF HORSE

TICKLE TOBY,

WILL stand this season in Lexington and let to mares at the moderate price of twenty dollars the single leap, to be paid at the stable door, forty dollars the season payable 25th December, which may be discharged by the payment of thirty dollars by the first day of August next, and fifty dollars to ensure a colt. Where a person puts more than one mare, a young gelding will be received in payment at the real value. Pasturage gratis, and the greatest attention paid to mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

TICKLE TOBY is a fine brown, or dark bay, near sixteen hands high, justly formed, and possessing great muscular powers with remarkable fine feet and legs.

JOHN P. WAGNON.

April 16th, 1810.

PEDIGREE & PERFORMANCE.

Taken from the General Stud Book of England, and also certified by John Hutchinson Esq. who bred him.

TICKLE TOBY by Alfred, one of the best sons of old Matchem, who covered the last nine years of his life at 50 guineas the season; his dam Celia, by King Heed out of Prosper-Pine—a full sister to Col. O'Kelly's famous Eclipse by Marske—who covered at 200 guineas each mare the season which may be seen in the Sporting Magazine for 1793 page 212.

At York August meeting, the first time he started he won a sweepstakes of 200 guineas each (8 subscribers,) beating Mr. Bullock's Toby, Mr. Farrer's Telescope, and Mr. Pierce's Enchanter. He also won the 70 guineas at Lincoln, beating Sir F. Poole's Monitor, and Mr. Browner's Put. At York spring meetings, he won the stand plate, beating Mr. Dodsworth's Abba-Thuelle, Col. Ratcliffe's Mouse-trap, and Mr. Garforth's Herald. The day following he won 50, for all ages, beating Colonel Ratcliffe's Pigeon, Lord A. Hamilton's Brother to Restless, and Sir W. Vavasour's Hope. The York August meeting following, he won the great subscription, (though five years old) for six years old and aged horses, beating Lord A. Hamilton's Walnut, Prince of Wales's Traveller, Mr. Wenworth's Gustavus, Mr. Baker's Cavendish, and the Duke of Norfolk's Dubskeeper—This was universally allowed to be one of the finest races ever run, and the only time Walnut was ever beat. Tickle Toby won the 70 guineas at Lincoln, beating Lord Scarborough's Valiant, and Mr. Willis's Liberty. He won the corporation plate at Doncaster, carrying 4 lbs. extra, beating Mr. Garforth's Camilla, and Lord Scarborough's Valiant, which was the only time he run that year. The York spring meeting following, he won the stand plate, beating Mr. Garforth's famous mare Rosalind. The August meeting he walked over for the king's plate, and won the great subscription for six years old and aged horses, beating Mr. Wenworth's Tammierlane, Lord A. Hamilton's Walnut drawn. He won 50 guineas at Kelso, beating Mr. Band's Rattler. The York spring meeting following, he received 50 guineas forfeit from Sir W. Maxwell's Scorpion, four miles, at 12 stone each. The August meeting, he again won the great subscription for six years old and aged horses, beating Mr. Wenworth's Hubby, Lord A. Hamilton's Restless, Mr. Hutchinson's Overton, and Mr. Baker's Cavendish. He also won the 100 guineas at Dumfries, beating Gustavus, and 50 guineas at Kelso, beating Mr. Barro's Louisa at one heat. The year following he won the corporation plate at Chester, beating Mr. Lord's Mulespinner and Mr. Wray's Grog, and 50l. at Newton, beating Mr. Lotter's Minus, allowing him 25lb.—And the 100gs. at Newcastle upon Tyne beating Mr. Baird's Lucy, Mr. Peirse's Rosamond and Lord Tyrconnell's Hermes—He also won the gold cup at Chester, beating Lord Donnegill's Joe Andrews, Mr. Taylor's Helmer, Mr. Tatton's Betsey, and Mr. Rathbode's Tommy—and also received the premiums at several places, no horses entering against him.

In 1807, Sir Solomon, son of Tickle Toby, 2 years old, walked over the Norfolk old course for the colt sweepstake of 100 dollars each, two mile heats. At three years old he won at one heat the first Jockey club purse of 400 dollars four mile heats, over the new course, Norfolk. He afterwards won the great match against Mr. Winn's famous horse Gallatin by Diomed, 4 mile heats, beating him between 2 and 3/4 yards and was never put up. Hewas matched against Mr. Ball's celebrated Florizel by Diomed, to run the first Tuesday in May, 1809, agreeable to the Newmarket rules, over the old course, Norfolk, 4 mile heats, for 10,000 dollars, which was declined by the friends of Florizel. Sir Solomon then challenged Mr. Burr. Wilks's horse Potomac by Diomed, or any other in America, for 5000 dollars, or any other amount, agreeable to the Newmarket rules, which may be seen by a reference to the Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and Baltimore papers.

Sir Solomon has since beat the famous horse Wrangler by Diomed a match of four miles for 5,000 dollars.

CALEB ROUSH.

At the expiration of the season which will be on the 10th of July, Tickle Toby will be removed to Bairdston and permitted to go to ten mares in the fall.

J. P. W.

Doctor James Overton

WILL practice PHYSIC & SURGERY in Lexington and its neighborhood; he keeps his shop on Main street, nearly opposite the court house; where he has for sale an extensive stock of

GENUINE MEDICINES;

together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To establish Post-roads.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post-roads.

In the District of Maine.

From Portsmouth, N. H. by Kittery, York, Wells, Arundel, Biddeford, Saco, Scarborough, Cape Elizabeth, Portland, Falmouth, North Yarmouth, Freeport, Brunswick, Bath, Woolwich, Wiscasset, New-Castle, Waldoboro', Warren, Camden, Canaan, Lincolnville, Northport, Belfast, Prospect, Bucktown, Orland, Trenton Sullivan, Steuben, Harrington Addison, Jones, Machias, Dennysville, and Seaside to Calais.

From Dover, N. H. by Berwick and Doughty falls, to Arundel or Kennebunk. From Portland, by Gorham, Buckton, Limerick, Linning, Cornish, Parsonfield, Newfield, Shapleigh, Lebanon, Berwick, Sanford, Alfred, Waterborough, and Phillipsburg to Buxton.

From Portland, by Saccaraptee, Gorham, Standish, Flintstown, Hiram, and Brownfield, to Frybush.

From Portland, by Windham, Raymond, Bridgetown, Lovell, Waterford, Norway, Paris, Buckfield, Sumner, Hartford, Livermore, Turner, Poland, New Gloucester and Hebron Academy, to Paris.

From Portland, by Falmouth, Gray, New Gloucester, Lewistown, Green, Montmont, Winthrop, Augusta, Sydney, Waterville, Fairfield, and Canaan, to Norridgewick and Auncun.

From Brunswick, by Topsham, Bowdoinham, Gardiner and Hallowell, to Augusta.

From Gardiner by Pittstown and Dresden to Wiscasset.

From Augusta by Radfield, Mount Vernon, Chester and New Sharon to Farmington.

From Augusta by Vassalboro', Winslow, Clinton, Fairfax, Unity and Colletteown to Hampden.

From Wiscasset by Edgcombe to Boothbay.

From Wiscasset by New Milford, Jefferson, Palermo and Montville to Belfast.

From Bucktown by Fairfield, Hampden and Bangor to No. 1, 7th Range, and thence by Orrington to Bucktown.

From Bucktown by Penobscot, Castine, Sedgwick and Blue Hill to Bucktown, and from Castine to Lincolnville.

From Sullivan to Goldsboro'.

From Dennysville to Eastport.

In New Hampshire.

From Salisbury Ms. by Seabrook and Hampton to Portsmouth.

From Portsmouth by Durham and Horthwood to Concord.

From Portsmouth by Exeter and Kingstown to Haverhill, Ms.

From Portsmouth by Exeter, Chester, Londonderry, Merrimack, Amherst, Petersboro', Marlboro' and Keene to Walpole.

From Haverhill Ms. by Chester, Concord, Hopkinton, Henniker and Lempsier to Charleston.

From Haverhill Ms. by Salem, to Windham.

From Tynboro' Ms. by Dunstable, Amherst, Francistown, Washington and Claremont to Windsor, Vt.

From Portsmouth by Nottingham, Epsom, Pembroke, Concord, Salisbury, Andover, Wilmot, Enfield, Lebanon, Hanover, Lima, Oxford, Piermont, Haverhill, Bath, Littleton, Dalton, Lancaster, Cockburn, Colebrook and Stuart to Norfolk, Vt.

From Hanover by Canaan and Groton to Plymouth.

From Salisbury by Andover, New Chester and Bridgewater to Plymouth, thence by Holderness, New Hampton and Sanbornton to Salisbury.

From Newburyport Ms. by Exeter, New Market, Durham, Dover and Barrington to Gilmanston.

From Portsmouth by Dover, Rochester, Middletown, Ossipee, Moultonboro', Centre harbor, Plymouth and Haverhill to Newburyport, and from Plymouth, by New Hampton, Meredith, Gilmanston, Nottingham and Durham to Portsmouth.

From Fryburg Me. by Conway, Bartlett, Rosebrooks and Jefferson to Lancaster.

From Wichechendon Ms. by Fitzwilliam, and Keene to Brattleboro' Vt.

From Warwick Ms. by Winchester and Hinsdale to Brattleboro' Vt.

From Ashby Ms. by New Ipswich and Jaffray, to Marlboro'.

In Vermont.

From Lansingburg, New-York by Bennington, Shaftsbury, Arlington, Manchester, Rutland, Pittsford, Brandon, Leicester, Salisbury, Middlebury, New Haven, Vergennes, Ferrisburg, Charlotte, Shelburn, Burlington, Colchester, Milton, Georgia and St. Albans, to Highgate.

From Williamston Ms. by Pownal, to Bennington.

From Brattleboro' by Marlboro', Wilmington and Woodford, to Bennington.

From Rutland, by Clarendon, Shrewsbury, Plymouth, Reading, and Windsor, to Cavendish.

From Rutland by Castleton, Fairhaven, Benson, Orwell, Shoreham, and Addison to Vergennes.

From Middlebury, by New Haven, Monkton, Hinesburg, Williston, Jerico, Essex, Westford, Fairfax, Fairfield and Sheldon to Huntsburg, thence by Berkshire, Enosburg, Bakersfields, Cambridge, Underhill, Richmond, Huntington, Starkboro' and Bristol to Middlebury, and from thence to Pouliny, and also from Middlebury by Royalton to Hanover N. H.

From Barnardston Ms. by Hinsdale, Brattleboro', Putney, Westminster, Walpole, Charleston, Wethersfield, Windsor, Hartford, Norwich, Thetford, Fairlee, Bradford, Newbury, Ryegate, Barnet, Littleton, Concord & Lunenburg to Guildhall.

From Walpole N. H. by Bellowsfall, Rockingham, Chester, Cavendish, Ludlow and Shrewsbury to Rutland.

From Windsor by Woodstock, Barnard, Royalton, Randolph, Williamston, Berlin, Montpelier, Middlesex Waterbury, Bolton, Jerico and Williston to Burlington, and from thence to Grand Isle.

From Royalton by Tunbridge, Vershire and Corinth to Newbury.

From Newbury by Corinth, Washington and Barre to Berlin.

From Ryegate by Peacham, Danville, Wheelock, Sheffield, Glover, Barton, Brownington and Salem to Derby.

From Lancaster N. H. by Lunenburg, St. Johnsbury, Danville, Walden, Harwick, Wood-

cot, Hylspeak, Johnson and Fletcher to St. Albans.

In Massachusetts.

From Suffolk Ct. by Springfield, Wilbraham, Palmer, Western, Brookfield, Spencer, Leicester, Worcester, Shrewsbury, Northboro', Marlboro', Sudbury, Waterdown, Cambridge, Boston, Charlestown, Malden, Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Wenham, Hamilton, Ipswich, Rowley and Newburyport to Salisbury.

From Suffolk Ct. by Westfield, Southampton, Northampton, Hatfield, Warely, Deerfield and Greenfield to Bernardston.

From Salisbury Ct. by Sheffield, Great Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield, Lanesboro' and Williamston to Greenfield.

From Canaan Ct. by Sheffield, to Egremont.

From Colebrook Ct. by Southfield, Sandisfield, Lee, Lenox and Hancock to New Lebanon, N. Y.

From Springfield by Stockbridge and West Stockbridge to Albany N. Y.

From Granby by Granville, Blandford and Chester to Middlefield.

From Brookfield by Ware, Belchertown, Hadley, Northampton, Chesterfield, Worthington, Patridgefield, Dalton, Pittsfield and Hancock to New Lebanon.

From Stafford, Ct. to Brookfield or Worcester, and thence by Framingham, to Boston.

From Worcester by Holden, Rutland, Barre and Petersham to Athol.

From Rutland by Hubbardston and Templeton, to Winchendon.

From Rutland by Greenwich, Hardwick, Pelham, Amherst and Hadley, to Northampton, and thence by South Hadley, to Springfield.

From Boston, by Dedham, Walpole, Foxborough and Attleborough to Providence, R. I.

From Boston by the Newburyport turnpike to Newburyport.

From Dedham by Medfield, Medway, Beltingham, Milford, Mendon, Uxbridge and Douglass to Thompson Ct.

From Boston by Milton, Canton, Easton, Taunton, Beckley, and Freetown to New Bedford.

From Boston by Dorchester, Quincy, Braintree, Weymouth, Hanover, Pembroke, Kingston, Plymouth, Sandwich, Barnstable, Yarmouth, Dennis, Brewster, Harwich, Chatham, Orleans, Eastham, Wellfleet and Truro to Provincetown.

From Sandwich by Falmouth to Nantucket.

From Falmouth to Edgartown.

From Sandwich by Wareham, Rochester, New Bedford and Dartmouth to Westport.

From Weymouth by Hingham, Cohasset, Scituate, Marshfield and Duxbury to Kingston.

From Weymouth by Abington, Bridgewater, Rayneam, Taunton, Dighton, Somerset and Swanzy to Warren R. I.

From Boston by Concord, Stow, Bolton, Lancaster, Leominster, Westminster, Templeton, Gerry, Athol and Orange, to Warwick.

From Concord by Littleton, Groton and Townsend to Ashby.

From Concord by Fitz-William N. H. to Brattleboro' Vt.

From Boston by Medford, Woburn, Billerica and Chemsford to Tyndboro'.

From Woburn by Andover to Haverhill.

From Billerica by Patucket bridge, Dracut, Petham N. H. and Windham to Londonderry.

From Salem to Marblehead.

From Salem by Manchester, to Gloucester.

From Salem by Danvers, Topshfield, Boxford and Bradford to Haverhill.

From Newburyport to Haverhill.

From Troy by Freetown, Berkly to Taunton.

From Plymouth by Taunton to Providence R. I.

From Framington by Southborough, Westborough, Grafton, Sutton, Oxford, Dudley and Woodstock to Ashford in Connecticut.

In Rhode Island.

From Plainfield Ct. by Scituate and Providence to Smithfield.

From Providence by Barrington, Warren, and Bristol to Newport.

From Providence by Patucket, East Greenwich, Wickford and Little Rest to Towerhill or South Kingston.

From Newport by Tiverton to Westport Ms.

From Newport by Towerhill, and by the Court House in South Kingston, Charleston and Westerly to Stonington Ct.

From Newport, by Tiverton to Troy Ms.

From South Kingston by Richmond, Hopkinton, Stonington and preston to Norwich Ct.

In Connecticut.

From Rye, N. Y. by Greenwich, Stamford, Norwalk, Fairfield, Bridgeport, Stamford, Milford, Newhaven, North-haven, Wallingford, Berlin, Wethersfield, Hartford, & Windsor to Suffield.

From Norwalk, by Reading, Danbury, Brookfield, Kent and Shannow to Salisbury.

From Bridgeport by Trumbull, Ripton, Huntington and Newton to Brookfield.

From Newhaven by Derby, Southbury, Woodbury, Bethelchem, Litchfield and Goshen to Canaan.

From Newhaven by Woodbridge, Waterbury, Watertown, Litchfield, Cornwall and Sharon, to Poughkeepsie N. Y.

From Newhaven by Cheshire and Southington to Farmington.

From Newhaven by Durham and Middle-town to Wethersfield.

From Newhaven by Branford, Guilford, Killingworth, Saybrook, Lyme, New London, Chelsea and Jewitt's city, to Plainfield.

From Saybrook, by Petty Paug, Haddam, East Haddam and Middle Haddam to Middletown.

From Stonington by New-London, Mot-vill, Colchester, Glastenbury, Hartford, Wintombury, Canton, New-Hartford, Winchester and Norfolk to Canaan.

From Stonington by Canterbury and Brooklin to Pomfret.

From Hartford by Simsbury to Granby.

From New-Hartford by Hartland to Colebrook.

From Hartford by East Hartford, Oxford, Hebron, Lebanon and Norwich to Chelsea.

From Hartford by Coventry, Windham and Canterbury to Plainfield.

From Hartford by Tolland to Stafford.

From East Hartford by East Windsor to Springfield, Ms.

From Danbury to Ridgefield.

In New York.

From Jersey city by New York, Harlem and New Rochell to Rye.

From New York city by Brooklyn, Jamaica, Hempstead, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, South Huntington, Islip, Patchogue, Fireplace, Moriches, Westhampton, Southampton and Bridgehampton to Sag Harbor.

From Jamaica by Queens' c. h. Oyster Bay

Huntingdon, Dixhills, Smithtown, Setalken, Brookhaven and Riverhead to Southold.

From New-York by Kingsbridge, Yonkers, Greensburg, Mount Pleasant, Peekskill, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Statensburg, Rhinebeck, Redhook, Claremont, Hudson, Kinderhook, Albany, Schenectady, Amsterdam, Tripsbill, Palatine, Little Falls, Herkimer, Utica, New Hartford, Westmoreland, Oneida, Sullivan, Canesetaga, Manlius, Onondaga, Marcellus, Skaneateles, Aurelius, Cayuga, Geneva, Canadonque, Bloomfield, Avon, Southampton, Batavia, New Amsterdam & Lewistown to Youngstown or Niagara.

From New Rochelle by White-Plains, Salem, Ridgefield Ct. South East, Patterson and Paulding to Dover.

From Ramapo works to Newburg.

From New Antrim by Monroe, Chester, Coshen, Walkkill, Montgomery, Shawangunk, New Paltz, Kingston, Sargaerties, Catskill, Lancelburg, Coesackie, Coeymans, Bethelchem, Albany, Troy, Lansburg, Waterford, Stillwater, Saratoga, Northumberland, Fort Miller, Sandy hill, Queensbury, Fort George, Thurman, Chester, Scaron lake, Elizabeth, Willisboro', Peru and Plattsburg to Champlain town.

From Hamburg N. J. by Warwick, Florida, Goshen, Little Britain, New Windsor, Newburg and Fishkill landing to Fishkill.

From Danbury Ct. by Fishkill landing and Newburg to Chenango Point.

From Rhinebeck by Kingston, Shandean, Middletown, Delhi, Walton, Sidney, Jericho bridge, Onongus, Binghamton, Union, Owego, Athens, Pa. Chemung, Elmira, Great flat, Painted Post, Bath, Canestoe, Ark Port, Danville, Williamsburg and Genesee to Avon.

From Delhi to Meredith.

From Wellboro', by Lindleytown to Painted Post.

From Hudson by Lunenburg, Catskill, Cairo, Dorham, Broome, Blenheim, Stamford, Harpersfield, Kortwright, Meredith, Franklin, Unadilla and Clinton to Jericho bridge.

From Erie Pa. by Caseda, Catarrugus and Fish creek to New Amsterdam.

From Bath by Roscommon and Jerusalem to Geneva.

From Elmira by Catherinestown, Hector, Ovid, Lancaster and Romulus to Geneva.

From Owego by Canines, Ithica, Salmon creek, Milton, Aurora, Cayuga and Galen to Great Sodus.

From Ithica by Ulysses to Ovid.

From Binghamton by Green or Lisle, Oxford, Norwich, Hamilton, Paris and New Hartford to Utica.

From Oxford by Unadilla, Otego, Milford, Hartwick, Otsego village and Bridgewater to Utica.

From Albany by Duaneburg, Durloek, Cherry-valley, Otego village, Burlington, Columbus, Shrubene, Deruyter, Truxton and Homer to Aurora.

From Burlington by New Berlin, Plymouth, Cincinnatus and Homer to Ithica.

From Otego village by New Lisbon, Pittsfield and Butterus to Oxford.

From Cherry-valley by Springfield, Richfield, Plainfield and Bridgewater to Sangerfield.

From Anondaga by Salina, Liverpool, Three Rivers-point and Oswego-falls to Oswego.

From Vernon by Smithfield and Cazonoria to Pompey.

From Utica by Whitestown, Rome, Camden, Adams and Sackettes harbor to Brownsville.

From Utica by Trenton, Steuben, Loyden, Turin, Lowville, Harrisburg, Oxbow, Dekalb, Canton, Ogdonsburg, Lisbon, Hamilton, Madrid, Potsdam, Chesterfield, Malone and Chateaugay to Plattsburg.

From Harrisburg by Champion, Watertown and Brownsville to Port Putnam.

From Little Falls by Fairfield, Newport and Russia to Remseo.

From Peramus by Tappen, Clarkstown and Kakiat to Havestraw.

From Schenectady by Ballstown, Ballstown springs, Saratoga springs, Greenfield and Hadley to Broadbald.

From Caghawago by Johnstown and Mayfield to Northampton.

From Lansingburg by Shaticoke, Easton, Greenwich, Argyle, Hartford and Whitehall to Fairhaven Vt.

From Sandy-hill by Fort Ann to Whitehall.

From Lansingburg by Cambridge, Salem, Hebron, Granville and Hampton to Poultney Vt.

From Willboro' to Charlotte Vt.

From Albany to New Lebanon.

From Hudson by Claverack to Egremont Ms.

In New-Jersey.

From Morrisville Pa. by Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Rahway, Elizabethtown and Newark to Jersey city.

From Philadelphia Pa. by Cooperstown, Gloucester, Woodbury, Sweetsboro' and Woodstown to Salem.

From Cooperstown by Long Coming, Blue Anchor, Riverbridge and Somer's Point to Absecon.

From Cooperstown by Haddonfield, Tauton and Atsion, to Tuckertown.

From Trenton by Bordenton, Mount Holley, Black Horse, New Egypt, New Mills, Mount Holly, Morristown, Maddonfield, Coopers-town, Gloucester, Woodbury, Mullica-hill, Pole tavern, Deerfield, Bridgetown, Millville, Port Elizabeth, Dennis and Cape May C. H. to Cape Island.

From Trenton by Pennington, Flemington, Alexandria, Belvidere, Hope, Johnsbungh and Newtown to Hamburg.

From Trenton by Allentown, Cranberry, Monmouth, Shrewsbury, Middletown Point, Spotswood, New Brunswick, Somerville, Pluckemin, New Germantown, New Hampton, Asbury and Pittston to Alexandria.

From New Hope Pa. by Somerville, Bound-brook, Newmarket, Plainfield, Scotch Plains and Springfield to New Ark.

From Easton Pa. by Belvidere and Knowl-ton mills to Detorsburg Pa.

From Scotch plains to New Providence.

From Rahway by Woodbridge to Amboy.

From New Ark by Chatham, Morristown, Rockaway and Sparta to Newton, thence by Hackettstown, Washington Valley, Chester and Mendon to Morristown.

From Morristown by Bakenridge to Somerville.

From Jersey city by Bergen, Hackensack and Paramus to New Antrim.

From Bristol Pa. to Burlington.

From Bridgetown to Cedarville.

In Pennsylvania.

From Wilmington, D. by Chester, Darby, Philadelphia, Frankfort and Bristol to Morrisville.

From Philadelphia by Downingtown, Lancaster, Elizabethtown, Middletown, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, McConnelstown, Bedford, Somers-et, Greensburg, Pittsburg, Connorsburg and Washington, to West Middle-town.

From Taneytown Md. by Petersburg,

Hanover, York and Columbia to Lancaster.

From Brick Meeting house, Md. by the Rising Sun, Unicorn, Black horse, Sorrel horse, Lancaster, Leditz, Ephrata, Reams-town, Adamstown, Reading, Cootstown, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Stroudsburg and Middletown, to Millford and thence to Pittston.

From Brick Meeting house, Md. by New-London, Chatham, Kennett's-square, Marshalltown and West Chester, to Downing-ton.

From Wilmington, D. by New-Garden, Chatham, Gap and Strasburg, to Lancaster.

From Lancaster, by New Holland, Churchtown, Morgantown, Pughtown, Pawlingsford, Norristown, Montgomery, Doylestown, New-hope, Newtown and Attleborough to Bristol.

From Philadelphia by Jenkintown, Doylestown, Plumstead, Bursontown, Easton, Hellers, Woods, Wilkesbarre, Pitts-ton, Putnam, Braintrem, Wyalusing, Standing Stone, Wysox and Sheshequin to Athens.

From Pittston by Providence and Wil-lingboro' to Binghamton, New-York.

From Plumstead by Eerwiina to Alex-andria, N. J.

From Jenkintown to New Hope.

From Philadelphia by Germantown, Chesnut-hill, Whitemarsh, Montgomery Square, Quakertown, Bethlehem, Kreidersville, Lausanna and Nescopeck to Ber-wick.

From Bethlehem to Nazareth.

From Philadelphia by Germantown, Springfield, Norristown, Trap, Reading, Hamburg, Sunbury, Northumberland, Milton, Muncey & Williamsport to Wells-borough.

From Milton by Washington and Jer-seytown to Freetown.

From Harrisburg, by Halifax, Sunbury, Northumberland, Lewisburg, Miffling-burg and Aronsburg to Bellefont.

From Harrisburg by Palmyra, Lebanon and Womelsdorf, to Reading.

From Lebanon to Jonestown.

From Harrisburg, by Clark's ferry, Mil-lerstown, Thomlontown, Mifflintown, Lew-istown, M'Veytown, Huntingdon, Alexan-dria, Hollidaysburg, Beaula, Armagh, Indiana, through Alexandria to Greus-burg.

From Mifflington, by Waterford, Con-cord to Fannetsburg.

From Manchester Md. by Hanover, Ab-bots-town, Berlin and Sulphur Springs to Carlisle.

From Union Md. by Petersburg and Gettysburg, to Chambersburg.

From Emmittsburg Md. by Gettysburg, Carlisle, Gap, Millerstown, Selins Grove, Northumberland, Danville, Bloomsburg, Berwick, Salem and Hanover to Wilkes-barre.

From Carlisle, by Waggoners' Gap, Landisburg, Hacketts, Shower's Mill and Zimmerman's to Douglas' Mill.

From Hagerstown Md. by Greencastle, Chambersburg, Strasburg, Fannetsburg, Bedford Furnace, Shirley's, Huntingdon, Centre Furnace, Bellont, Jersey shore to Williamsport.

From Bellont to Lewistown.

From Gettysburg, by Fairfield and Green-castle to Messersburg.

From Cumberland, Md. by Salisbury, and Berlin to Somerset.

From Somerset by Connelisville, Union and New Geneva to Morgantown Va.

From Somerset, by Staystown to Ebens-burg.

From Greensburg by New Alexandria to Kittanning.

From Greensburg by Mount Pleasant, Rubbstown, Parkinson's ferry and Wash-ington to Burgetstown.

From Union, by Brownsville, Washing-ton, Waynesborough and Jeffersonville to Union.

From Pittsburg, by Butler, Mercer, Franklin, Meadsville, Crawford and Le Beuf to Erie.

From Erie, to Litchfield, O.

From Pittsburg, by Beavertown to Greensburg.

From Beavertown to Georgetown.

From Baltimore, Md. to York.

In Michigan.

From Fort Miami by Frenchtown to Detroit.

In Ohio.

From Point Pleasant, Va. by Gallipolis, Sciota Salt Works, Chillicothe, Franklinton, Worthington, Delaware, Mount Ver-non, Mansfield, Ripley and Bronson to Huron.

From Marietta, by Belpre, to Wood c. h.

From Marietta, by Athens, Chillicothe, New-Market, Williamsburg, Milford, Col-umbia, Cincinnati to Northbend.

From Wheeling, Va. by St. Clairsville, Morristown, Frankford, Cambridge, Zanes-ville, Springfield, New Lancaster, Chillicothe and Browns' Cross roads to Mays-ville, K.

From Cincinnati by Crosby, Hamilton, Franklin, Dayton, Staunton, Troy, Pique Town, Springfield, Ludlow